UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.19
30 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 102

# FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

## Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 100, and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, by which it first addressed the question of the employment of women in the Professional category, and all relevant resolutions that have continued to focus on this area since then,

Recalling further the Secretary-General's report of 8 November 1985 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat 1/ which was submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 39/245 of 18 December 1984,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ and in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358 thereof,

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1/ A/C.5/40/30.

2/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nariobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85-IV.10, chap. I, sect. A.



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Noting the recommendations for action contained in the fourth report of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of 30 June 1988, 3/ and realizing that they have not all been implemented,

Noting also that the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat has resumed its work and will soon be submitting a new report with recommendations to the Secretary-General,

Noting further that the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations Secretariat has implemented some special emergency measures pursuant to fulfilling the mandates found in paragraph 27 of the Secretary-General's report of 8 November 1985 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat 1/ and subsequent resolutions on this topic,

Noting with appreciation the fact that the Secretary-General's report of 1 October 1990 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat 4/ was submitted under agenda item 102,

Noting with concern that, although there has been a slight increase in the percentage of women in the Secretariat, women still constitute less than 30 per cent of the Professional staff and there has been a decrease in the number of women at the level of Assistant Secretary-General and above in the last twelve months,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/3 of 24 May 1990,

1. Reiterates its full support for the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Asserts that the paramount consideration in the employment of all staff shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and that the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat will contribute to upholding this principle;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to continue all possible efforts to increase the number of women throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate of 30 per cent by the end of 1990 and 35 per cent by 1995, with due regard to equitable gecgraphic distribution, in accordance with the Secretary-General's report of 8 November 1985, 1/ all relevant subsequent resolutions and the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997; 5/

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3/ A/C.5/43/14.

4/ A/45/548.

5/ A/45/6.

4. Requests that Member States continue to support the efforts on the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the regional commissions to increase the percentage of women in the Professional category and above by, inter alia, nominating more women candidates, especially for senior policy-level and decision-making posts, by encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and by creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the United Nations Secretariat, the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and the regional commissions;

5. Also requests that the Secretary-General continue to address the unfulfilled points of the action programme, contained in his report of 8 November 1985, which "aims at the creation of a framework for the advancement of women as an integrated component of the United Nations policy-making process" and by so doing fulfil the goal of this action programme "to secure and maintain the attitudinal changes and the management commitment required for the full participation of women in the work of the Secretariat under the conditions of equality";

6. Further requests that the Secretary-General include in his report to the General Assembly and the Commission on the Status of Women an action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995, further to the request contained in resolution 44/75 of 8 December 1989, which will in turn include a comprehensive evaluation and analysis by the Secretariat of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Organization and propose solutions to overcome those obstacles;

7. Requests that the Secretary-General, within existing resources, ensure that adequate machinery, with the authority of enforcement and the responsibility of accountability, including a senior-level official devoted to implementation of the action programme, is maintained and, to the extent possible, strengthened during the course of the 1991-1995 programme;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report on progress achieved and future strategies to implement action programmes on the status of women in the Secretariat and the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations of the new Steering Committee are submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration under the item entitled "Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000".

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.19/Rev.1
1 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 102

# FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

## Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 100, and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, by which it first addressed the question of the employment of women in the Professional category, and all relevant resolutions that have continued to focus on this area since then,

Recalling further the Secretary-General's report of 8 November 1985 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat 1/ which was submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 39/245 of 18 December 1984,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ and in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358 thereof,

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1/ A/C.5/40/30.

2/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10, chap. I, sect. A.

Noting the recommendations for action contained in the fourth report of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of 30 June 1988, 3/ and realizing that they have not all been implemented,

Noting also that the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat has resumed its work and will soon be submitting a new report with recommendations to the Secretary-General,

Noting further that the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations Secretariat has implemented some special emergency measures pursuant to fulfilling the mandates found in paragraph 27 of the Secretary-General's report of 8 November 1985 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat 1/ and subsequent resolutions on this topic,

Noting with appreciation the fact that the Secretary-General's report of 1 October 1990 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat 4/ was submitted under agenda item 102,

Noting with concern that, although there has been a slight increase in the percentage of women in the Secretariat, women still constitute less than 30 per cent of the Professional staff and there has been a decrease in the number of women at the level of Assistant Secretary-General and above in the last twelve months,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/3 of 24 May 1990,

1. Reiterates its full support for the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Asserts that the paramount consideration in the employment of all staff shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and that the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat will contribute to upholding this principle;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to continue all possible efforts to increase the number of women throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate of 30 per cent by the end of 1990 and 35 per cent by 1995, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with the Secretary-General's report of 8 November 1985, 1/ all relevant subsequent resolutions and the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997; 5/

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3/ A/C.5/43/14.

4/ A/45/548.

5/ A/45/6.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to increase the representation of women from developing countries, including at the senior and policy-formulating levels, in view of the small proportion of women from those countries;

5. Requests that Member States continue to support the efforts on the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the regional commissions to increase the percentage of women in the Professional category and above by, inter alia, nominating more women candidates, especially for senior policy-level and decision-making posts, by encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and by creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the United Nations Secretariat, the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and the regional commissions;

6. Also requests that the Secretary-General continue to address the unfulfilled points of the action programme, contained in his report of 8 November 1985, which "aims at the creation of a framework for the advancement of women as an integrated component of the United Nations policy-making process" and by so doing fulfil the goal of this action programme "to secure and maintain the attitudinal changes and the management commitment required for the full participation of women in the work of the Secretariat under the conditions of equality";

7. Further requests that the Secretary-General include in his report to the General Assembly and the Commission on the Status of Women an action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995, further to the request contained in resolution 44/75 of 8 December 1989, which will in turn include a comprehensive evaluation and analysis by the Secretariat of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Organization and propose solutions to overcome those obstacles;

8. Requests that the Secretary-General, within existing resources, ensure that adequate machinery, with the authority of enforcement and the responsibility of accountability, including a senior-level official devoted to implementation of the action programme, is maintained and, to the extent possible, strengthened during the course of the 1991-1995 programme;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report on progress achieved and future strategies to implement action programmes on the status of women in the Secretariat and the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations of the new Steering Committee are submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration under the item entitled "Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000".

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.19/Rev.2
9 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 102

# FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire: revised draft resolution

## Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1, 8, 97 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which it first addressed the question of the employment of women in the Professional category, and all relevant resolutions that have continued to focus on this area since then,

Recalling further the report of the Secretary-General of 8 November 1985 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, 1/ which was submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/245 of 18 December 1984,

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1/ A/C.5/40/30.

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 2/ in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358 thereof,

Noting the recommendations for action contained in the fourth report of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of 30 June 1988, 3/ and realizing that they have not all been implemented,

Noting also that the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat has resumed its work and will soon be submitting a new report with recommendations to the Secretary-General,

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Noting with concern that, although there has been a slight increase in the percentage of women in the Secretariat, women still constitute less than 30 per cent of the Professional staff and that there has been a decrease in the number of women at the level of Assistant Secretary-General and above in the last twelve months,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/3 of 24 May 1990,

1. Urges the Secretary-General to continue, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, all possible efforts to increase the number of women throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, and particularly from the developing countries in view of the small proportion of women from these countries in such posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate of 30 per cent by the end of 1990 and 35 per cent by 1995, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General of 8 November 1985, 1/ all relevant subsequent resolutions and the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997; 5/

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2/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10, chap. I, sect. A).

3/ A/C.5/43/14.

4/ A/45/548.

5/ A/45/6.

2. Requests Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the regional commissions to increase the percentage of women in the Professional category and above by, inter alia, nominating more women candidates, especially for senior policy-level and decision-making posts, by encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and by creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the United Nations Secretariat, the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and the regional commissions;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to address the unfulfilled points of the action programme, contained in his report of 8 November 1985, which "aims at the creation of a framework for the advancement of women as an integrated component of the United Nations policy-making process" and by so doing to fulfil the goal of this action programme "to secure and maintain the attitudinal changes and the management commitment required for the full participation of women in the work of the Secretariat under the conditions of equality";

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly and the Commission on the Status of Women an action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995, further to the request contained in resolution 44/75 of 8 December 1989, which will in turn include a comprehensive evaluation and analysis by the Secretariat of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Organization and propose solutions to overcome those obstacles;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that adequate machinery, with the authority of enforcement and the responsibility of accountability, including a senior-level official devoted to implementation of the action programme, is maintained and, to the extent possible, strengthened during the course of the 1991-1995 programme;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report on progress achieved and future strategies to implement action programmes on the status of women in the Secretariat and the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations of the new Steering Committee are submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.20
30 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 102

# FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
draft resolution

## Women and literacy

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 2/ the inalienable right of every individual to education is recognized,

Recalling also the special references to and recommendations on women's needs in relation to literacy, education and training contained in paragraphs 163 to 173 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000, 3/

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. 1, sect. A.

Recalling further Commission on the Status of Women resolution 34/8 on women and literacy, 4/

Recognizing Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, the annex to which contains the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in which, inter alia, it recommended that Governments should make special efforts to remove all gender-related differences in adult literacy by the year 2000 and that programmes should be established to ensure that parents and teachers provide equal educational opportunities for girls and boys,

Noting the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 5/ in which States parties, inter alia, committed themselves to take actions to ensure equal access to education for women and men,

Recalling its resolution 42/104 of 7 December 1987, by which it proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year, and its resolution 44/127 of 15 December 1989, in which it called for continuing international efforts to promote literacy,

Recalling also the World Declaration on Education for All adopted by the 1990 World Conference on Education for All, which recognizes that literacy programmes are indispensable to the basic learning needs of all and that the most urgent priority is to ensure access to, and improve the quality of, education for girls and women and to remove every obstacle that hampers their active participation,

Mindful of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/12 of 24 May 1990, recommending a world conference on women in 1995,

Noting the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children adopted by the 1990 World Summit for Children, which, inter alia, called for measures to be adopted emphasizing the need to improve the current disparities between girls and boys in access to basic education and the need to reduce adult illiteracy by half, with an emphasis on female illiteracy, before the year 2000,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy, including illiteracy among women, is one of the paramount objectives of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Recognizing that in many countries there is a significant gap between enrolments and retention levels of girls and boys in basic education programmes, just as there is a gap in literacy between adult men and women, which denies women of all ages the opportunity to participate fully in national development activities,

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4/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5 (E/1990/25), chap. I, sect. C.

5/ Resolution 34/180.

Bearing in mind that increased literacy levels have already been directly associated with reduced population growth in many parts of the world and that the promotion of women's literacy is an important element in ensuring the success of national objectives relating to population,

1. Notes with appreciation the commendable work in conjunction with International Literacy Year of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme;

2. Commends those Governments that have launched national programmes aimed at meeting the objectives of the Year;

3. Notes with satisfaction the active involvement of many non-governmental organizations in the Year and, in particular, the establishment of the International Task Force on Literacy;

4. Encourages the Secretary-General and Member States, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support efforts to increase literacy by:

(a) Improving the educational opportunities for females of all ages, particularly children;

(b) Providing basic education to all without discrimination based on gender and in settings that are accessible and culturally acceptable;

(c) Encouraging the development of gender-specific indicators and measurements for assessing the impact of educational and training efforts in both domestic and international projects and programmes and for assessing the inclusion and participation of women of all ages in those efforts;

5. Also encourages Member States to attempt to disaggregate by gender data in such areas as school enrolment, completion, participation and repetition rates;

6. Urges Member States to eliminate de jure and de facto barriers to schooling for women of all ages;

7. Calls upon Member States to give special attention and emphasis to the guidelines and recommendations developed for the Year when implementing measures to eliminate illiteracy;

8. Encourages the Secretary-General, in collaboration with relevant United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, to assist Member States in strengthening strategies to target resources to women of all ages, especially those most disadvantaged, and thereby work towards the elimination of illiteracy of women of all ages;

9. Calls upon Member States to accelerate women's participation in literacy programmes, particularly in areas pertaining to the improvement of their socio-economic condition, including legal literacy and income-generating and skill-building activities;

10. Encourages Member States to increase the number of tutors/trainers with the necessary qualifications, to maximize their efforts to reach women and to increase the participation of non-governmental and private volunteer organizations, particularly women's organizations, in the implementation and management of literacy programmes and in policy and programme development;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the World Conference on Women in 1995 a report on the progress to increase female literacy made by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system;

12. Requests the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to pay particular attention to measures taken by Governments to increase female literacy through, particularly, ensuring equal access to basic education for girls and boys;

13. Requests the Secretary-General in his next update to the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development to examine specifically the relationship between the literacy of women and their economic and social advancement.

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.21
30 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 102

# FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000

Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden and Venezuela: draft resolution

## Interregional consultation on women in public life

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989 endorsing the convening in 1991 of an interregional consultation on women in public life,

Concerned that the level of participation by women in decision-making in almost all countries is exceeding low,

Stressing the importance of women's full participation in the political process at all levels, especially in top decision-making, as a means of achieving the objectives set in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1/

Considering that the consultation is an important event towards the preparations for the 1995 World Conference on Women,

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1/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.10), chap. I, sect. A.

1. Decides that the consultation should be an intergovernmental meeting;

2. Urges all Governments to participate actively in the consultation and for this purpose to designate women who currently hold leadership positions in government and national institutions and organizations or are considered to have the potential for high public office;

3. Invites Governments and national institutions and organizations to provide extrabudgetary resources to facilitate preparations for the consultation, especially for the participation of least developed countries and for the dissemination of information about the consultation in the mass media;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps to assure the necessary servicing and support of the consultation and to transmit its conclusions in a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.22
30 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 101

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Myanmar, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the Convention, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/17 of 24 May 1990,

Noting resolution 34/6 of 8 March 1990, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, 1/

Taking note of the decisions taken on 6 February 1990 at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 2/ can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and de facto equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, on the ratification of and accession to the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its ninth session, 3/

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

Recalling that article 17, paragraph 9, of the Convention requires the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee,

Recalling also its resolution 44/73 of 8 December 1989 which, inter alia, strongly supported the view of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority to strengthening support for the Committee,

Welcoming the general recommendations contained in the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its seventh, eighth and ninth sessions,

1. Welcomes the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

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1/ See E/1990/25, chap. I, sect. C; for the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 5.

2/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1990 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/45/38).

2. Urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, 4/ and requests him to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. Also takes note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its ninth session; 3/

6. Invites States parties to the Convention to make all possible efforts to submit their initial implementation reports, as well as their second and subsequent periodic reports, in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines provided by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and to co-operate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

7. Welcomes the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second and subsequent periodic reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue those efforts;

8. Welcomes also, in accordance with the Committee's general recommendation No. 11, the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses on the preparation and drafting of States parties' reports for government officials and training and information seminars for States considering acceding to the Convention, and urges the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations to support such initiatives;

9. Recognizes the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in those countries;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to provide secretariat staff, including legal staff members expert in human rights treaty implementation, and technical resources for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee;

11. Strongly supports the Committee's view that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthening technical and substantive support for the Committee, in particular to assist in preparatory research;

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4/ A/45/426.

12. Requests the Secretary-General, to undertake a comprehensive review of the resources available and necessary to ensure adequate support to the Committee as well as to the effective implementation of all other aspects of the programme on advancement of women and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

13. Welcomes the establishment of the pre-session working group of the Committee to consider second and subsequent periodic reports, which should greatly expedite the work of the Committee, and urges that this practice be continued, within the regular budget allocation;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide, facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of public information relating to the Committee, its recommendations, the Convention and the concept of legal literacy, taking into account the Committee's own recommendations to this end;

15. Recommends that meetings of the Committee be scheduled, whenever possible, to allow for the timely transmission of the results of its work to the Commission on the Status of Women, for information, in the same year;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session.

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.23
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 100

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Italy: draft resolution

Crime prevention and criminal justice: expression of appreciation to the Government and people of Cuba on the occasion of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the significance and the results of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990,

Expresses its deep appreciation to the Government and people of Cuba for acting as host to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

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90-28526 2566Z (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.24
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 102

# FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000

India, Mexico, Netherlands and Senegal: draft resolution

## United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, in which it decided to establish the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming that the Fund has an important role in contributing to increase opportunities and options for women in developing countries,

Emphasizing the Fund's position as a specialized resource base for development co-operation serving as a bridge between the needs and aspirations of women and the resources, programmes and policies for their economic development,

Taking note of the reports of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women referred to in the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, 1/

1. Commends the efforts made by the United Nations Development Fund for Women to increase the visibility of women and to ensure that issues relating to women are on the agenda of the mainstream development efforts of Governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

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1/ See A/45/347, annex.

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the Fund's achievements in giving a high profile to its work and in increasing and broadening its financial resource base, including with the support of the national committees for the Fund;

3. Welcomes the development of new strategies for the Fund's programme management based on long- and short-term priorities;

4. Encourages the Fund's efforts to document and share its experiences in the context of increasing emphasis on the human development dimension in technical co-operation;

5. Urges Governments and public and private donors to continue to extend their support to the Fund through voluntary contributions and pledges to its programmes;

6. Stresses the importance of the work of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women in policy and programme matters relating to the activities of the Fund;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing conference services in the relevant working languages to the Consultative Committee, bearing in mind the importance of its work;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, on the activities of the Fund in accordance with resolution 39/125.

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.25
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 102

# FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN TO THE YEAR 2000

Bolivia: draft resolution*

## Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 43/101 of 8 December 1988, in which, inter alia, it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 1/ for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

development process at all levels within a given society and that, consequently, elderly women should be considered contributors to as well as beneficiaries of development,

Reaffirming also its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, co-operation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the advancement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Emphasizing once again the priority of the implementation, monitoring, review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies,

Recognizing the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1990-1991,

Recalling that the Commission held in 1990 a session of extended duration to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; 2/

2. Also takes note of the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990;

3. Urges Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the above-mentioned recommendations and conclusions;

4. Reaffirms paragraph 2 of the recommendations and conclusions, which states that the pace of implementation of the strategies must be improved in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century since the cost to societies of failing to implement the Forward-looking Strategies would be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, misuse of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole and, for that reason, immediate steps should be taken to remove the most serious obstacles to the implementation of the Strategies;

5. Calls again upon Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the sub-theme "Employment, health and education", in particular to literacy, for the empowerment of women, especially those in the rural areas, to meet their own needs through self-reliance and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, environment and information;

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2/ A/45/489.

6. Reaffirms the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon the Commission to continue promoting the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000;

7. Requests the Commission, when considering the priority themes under development during its thirty-fifth and subsequent sessions, to ensure its early contribution to the work of the International Meeting on Population to be held in 1994 and to address the role of technologies in the development of developing countries;

8. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/12 of 24 May 1990, in which the Council recommended that a world conference on women should be held in 1995 and requested that the Commission act as the preparatory body for the world conference;

9. Takes note of the invitation extended by the Government of Austria to host the world conference on women in 1995 at Vienna;

10. Requests the Commission, as the preparatory body for the world conference, to decide on the venue of the conference, not later than 1992, taking into account that preference should be given to those regions that have not yet hosted a world conference on women;

11. Also requests the Commission, in deciding on the preparations for documentation for the conference, to pay attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/9 of 24 May 1990 concerning the second report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

12. Further requests the Commission to focus the agenda of the world conference in 1995 on the Forward-looking Strategies as well as the recommendations and conclusions of the first review and appraisal; 3/

13. Requests the Commission to ask the Secretary-General to appoint not later than 1992 the Secretary-General of the conference;

14. Requests the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide action-oriented inputs when reporting to the Commission on the priority themes;

15. Emphasizes, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

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3/ E/CN.6/1990/5.

16. Also emphasizes the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

17. Urges that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of disabled women and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities for these women in the economic, social and political fields;

18. Also urges the Commission, the relevant organizations of the United Nations and Governments to give particular attention to migrant women and refugee women, taking into account their contribution to the social, economic and political fields and the urgent need to avoid all kinds of discrimination against them;

19. Endorses the convening in 1991 of a high-level interregional consultation on women in public life, to be financed within existing resources and voluntary and other contributions;

20. Requests the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, in particular literacy, education, health, population, environment and the full participation of women in decision-making;

21. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue updating the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, 4/ bearing in mind its importance, with particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, in particular on the condition of women, giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force as well as to the impact of reduced expenditures on social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated World Survey to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994;

22. Requests Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing these candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries;

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4/ E/CN.6/1988/7.

23. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission, to the Economic and Social Council on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

24. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

25. Further requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

26. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

27. Decides to consider these questions further at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.26
1 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 94

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Rwanda, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and of the International Covenants on Human Rights 2/ in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolutions relating to the right to development and its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Noting with concern that many of the principles enunciated therein have not yet been taken under consideration by the international community with all the necessary dynamism and objectivity,

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Declaration on the Right to Development, 3/

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1990/17 and 1990/18 of 23 February 1990,

Taking into account also the documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, 4/ held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Particularly concerned about the progressive worsening of living conditions in the developing world and its negative impact on the full enjoyment of human rights, and especially concerned about the serious economic situation of the African continent and the disastrous effects of the heavy burden of the external debt for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America,

Reiterating its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Deeply convinced that today more than ever, economic and social development and human rights are complementary elements leading to the same goal: the

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Resolution 41/128, annex.

4/ A/44/551-S/20870.

maintenance of peace and justice among nations as the foundation for the ideals of freedom and well-being to which mankind aspires,

Reiterating that co-operation among all nations, on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

1. Reiterates its request that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means;

2. Affirms that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promoting and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. Reaffirms that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Reiterates once again that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

5. Reaffirms that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

6. Reaffirms also that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

7. Recognizes that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

8. Considers it necessary for all Member States to promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose

freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

9. Urges all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. Reaffirms once again that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

11. Decides that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

12. Decides also to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.27
1 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 95

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORDER

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

## Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/131 of 8 December 1988 on humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations,

Recalling that one of the principles of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States, and recognizing that it is up to each State first and foremost to take care of the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations occurring on its territory,

Deeply concerned about the suffering of the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, the loss in human lives, the destruction of property and the mass displacement of populations that results from them,

Concerned about the fate of persons who, following such displacement, are in an extremely precarious situation, particularly in a country other than that of which they are nationals,

Considering that the abandonment of the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations without humanitarian assistance constitutes a threat to human life and an offence to human dignity,

Strongly desiring that the international community should respond speedily and effectively to the needs for emergency humanitarian assistance expressed in particular by the Secretary-General,

Concerned about the difficulties and obstacles that victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations may encounter in receiving humanitarian assistance,

Convinced that, in providing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines or health care, for which access to victims is essential, rapid relief will avoid a tragic increase in their number,

Recalling, in this regard, the declaration 1/ adopted at Cairo at the fifteenth session of the World Food Council proposing, inter alia, an international agreement on the transport of emergency food aid,

Aware that alongside the action of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, the speed and efficiency of this assistance often depends on the help and aid of local and non-governmental organizations working in an impartial manner and with strictly humanitarian motives,

Reaffirming the need for the intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with humanitarian assistance to co-operate as closely as possible with an Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator or any ad hoc mechanism set up by the Secretary-General in the co-ordination of aid,

Concerned about the effectiveness of such assistance, which requires an accurate evaluation of needs, efficient preparation of actions and effective co-ordination in conducting them,

Recalling that, in the event of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality must be given utmost consideration by all those involved in providing humanitarian assistance,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/44/19), part one.

1. Reaffirms the cardinal importance of humanitarian assistance for the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations;

2. Reaffirms also the sovereignty of affected States and their primary role in the initiation, organization, co-ordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within their respective territories;

3. Stresses the important contribution made in providing humanitarian assistance by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working impartially and with strictly humanitarian motives;

4. Invites all States whose populations are in need of such assistance to facilitate the work of these organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines and health care, for which access to victims is essential;

5. Appeals, therefore, to all States to give their support to these organizations working to provide humanitarian assistance, where needed, to the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations;

6. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General 2/ on resolution 43/131 and the suggestions which he makes concerning means of facilitating humanitarian assistance operations, in particular the possibility of establishing, on a temporary basis, where needed, and by means of concerted action by Governments and the intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, of relief corridors for the distribution of emergency medical and food aid;

7. Urges States in proximity to areas of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, particularly in the case of regions that are difficult to reach, to participate closely with the affected countries in international efforts with a view to facilitating, to the extent possible, the transit of humanitarian assistance;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to pursue the necessary consultations with Governments, intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations with a view to determining means of facilitating the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance to the victims of natural disasters or emergency situations, including the establishment of relief corridors, on the terms set out in paragraph 6 of this resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. Invites the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to study the possibility of preparing, on the basis of information furnished by Governments and the relevant governmental and non-governmental international organizations and taking into account the work already done in this area by the United Nations, in

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2/ A/45/587.

particular by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, an indicative list of persons and bodies with expert knowledge of the delivery and management of emergency humanitarian assistance whom the United Nations could call upon, with the consent of the States concerned, to make an accurate and speedy assessment of the needs and a realistic determination of the best means of delivering the aid;

10. Decides to consider this question at its forty-seventh session.

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.28
1 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 94

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire: draft resolution

Right to development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development, 1/

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/18 of 23 February 1990, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council by its decision 1990/225 of 25 May 1990,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Mindful that the Commission on Human Rights has entered a new phase on this matter, directed towards implementation and further enhancement of the right to development,

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1/ Resolution 41/128, annex.

Having considered the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right, 2/

Reaffirming the need for an evaluation mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Aware of the interest in participation in the Global Consultation expressed by several Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations,

1. Takes note of the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/62 of 8 December 1989;

2. Expresses the hope that Governments, United Nations bodies and organs and specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, including those active in development and human rights, will submit, at the request of the Secretary-General based on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/18, additional, updated and more specific views and concrete comments and proposals for further international and national action aimed at strengthening existing, or creating possible new, mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, taking into account the ideas contained in chapter VII of the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and the views expressed on the issue during the debate at the forty-sixth session of the Commission, including the creation of a group of experts;

3. Reiterates the need for setting up a continuing evaluation mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development;

4. Requests the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to continue and enhance co-ordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

5. Urges all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration on the Right to Development and to make efforts to contribute to its application;

6. Urges the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to convene meetings of governmental experts and representative non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking agreement on arrangements for implementation and monitoring of the Declaration on the Right to Development through international co-operation;

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2/ E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1.

7. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session and the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

8. Calls upon the Commission to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation and replies received;

9. Decides to consider this question at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.29
1 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 100

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Cuba and Italy: draft resolution

Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention
of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the steady rise in crime in many parts of the world, particularly in its dangerous new forms and transnational dimensions,

Conscious of the negative effects of crime on the quest for sustained development, a secure environment and a better quality of life,

Recognizing the importance to all countries of more effective crime prevention and criminal justice in furthering socio-economic development, political stability and a propitious climate for national growth and world peace,

Recalling its resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which it approved the Milan Plan of Action 1/ as a useful and effective means of strengthening international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and invited Governments to be guided by it in the formulation of appropriate legislation and policy directives and to make continuous efforts to implement the principles contained in the Caracas Declaration 2/ and other relevant resolutions

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1/ See Seventh United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

2/ Resolution 35/171, annex.

and recommendations, in accordance with the economic, social, cultural and political circumstances of each country,

Also recalling its resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989, in which it stressed the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the necessity of strengthening it in order to make it more responsive to the needs and expectations of Member States, whose stability and social peace, as well as law enforcement and judicial structures, might be undermined by the growing level and impact of criminality, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the level of human and financial resources of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is sufficient to carry out its multiple tasks mandated by the United Nations policy-making bodies, including the promotion of collaborative action by Governments on problems of mutual concern, evaluation research, the collection and dissemination of information, the preparation of reports and studies and technical co-operation activities, and to ensure that the specialized nature of the programme is fully reflected in its management and staffing,

Recalling further its resolution 42/59 of 30 November 1987, in which it invited the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to accord priority to preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to ensure adequate follow-up to the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice undertaken by the Economic and Social Council and its resolution 43/99 of 8 December 1988, in which it stressed the necessity for Member States to continue to make concerted and systematic efforts to strengthen international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in crime prevention under General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, which was affirmed in Economic and Social Council resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961, and in the promotion and strengthening of international co-operation in the field in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 32/59 and 32/60 of 8 December 1977, 35/171 of 15 December 1980, 36/21 of 9 November 1981 and 40/32,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/10 and 1986/11 of 21 May 1986, 1987/49 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, 1988/44 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/68 and 1989/69 of 24 May 1989,

Also recalling, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/27 of 24 May 1990, which invited the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, to take appropriate measures to ensure the timely implementation and proper follow-up of the recommendations of the Eighth Congress,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices by facilitating the exchange of views and experiences, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels, thus making a significant contribution to progress and the promotion of international co-operation in this field,

Mindful of the main objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, which include the promotion of a more effective administration of justice, the strengthening of international co-operation in the fight against international crime, the observance of human rights and the pursuance of the highest standards of fairness, efficiency, humanity and professional conduct,

Bearing in mind the theme of the Eighth Congress "International co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice for the twenty-first century", and the importance of preserving peace, freedom and justice as essential conditions for development and international co-operation,

Welcoming the fact that the Congress, in pursuance of this theme, paid particular attention to the question of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development and the realities and perspectives of international co-operation in this field; underlined the need for granting this question a higher priority at the United Nations system level; and recommended major instruments to facilitate inter-State co-operation against crime, giving particular attention to the role of criminal law in environmental protection, the linkages between illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorist criminal activities, the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal justice, the computerization of criminal justice and the non-institutional treatment of offenders, the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and identifying other priority areas for practical action in accordance with the requests of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the work-load of the United Nations Secretariat has increased rapidly in recent years,

Aware that the prevention of crime and criminal justice must be considered not only in the context of public systems, social and cultural values and social evolution, but also in the context of consistent economic development,

Alarmed by the growing threat of organized crime whose destabilizing and corrupting influence on basic economic and political institutions poses a challenge that demands more effective international co-operation,

Considering that the formulation and implementation of rules and guidelines in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice provide a basis for the introduction of improvements in criminal justice at the national and regional levels and facilitate the establishment of related international co-operation mechanisms,

Reaffirming its determination to improve regional, interregional and international co-operation to foster further progress in this area, including full and effective implementation of the recommendations of the Eighth Congress,

Having considered the report of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 3/ the report of the

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3/ A/CONF.144/28.

Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Seventh Congress 4/ and the report of the Secretary-General 5/ on the implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth Congress, submitted in pursuance of resolution 44/72,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the successful results achieved by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and its thorough preparation, overviewed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control as the preparatory body for the Congress, which contributed to its productive outcome, and by the regional and interregional preparatory meetings convened in co-operation with the regional commissions, interregional and regional crime prevention institutes and interested Governments;

2. Takes note of the report of the Eighth Congress, as well as the Secretary-General's reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Congress and of his report on the conclusions of the Eighth Congress;

3. Endorses the resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress and invites Governments to be guided by them in the formulation of appropriate legislation and policy directives, making continuous efforts to implement the principles contained therein and in the instruments approved by the previous congresses and other relevant resolutions and recommendations in accordance with the economic, social, cultural and political circumstances of each country;

4. Invites Member States to monitor systematically the steps being taken to ensure co-ordination of efforts in the planning and execution of effective and humane measures to reduce the social costs of crime and its negative effects on the development process, as well as to continue to explore new avenues for international co-operation in this field;

5. Also invites the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session to examine the implications of the resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Congress for the programmes of the United Nations system and to make specific recommendations on the implementation thereof in its report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1992;

6. Requests the Economic and Social Council to examine, at its first regular session of 1992, the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Congress for further implementation in order to provide, within the United Nations system, overall policy guidance in crime prevention and criminal justice, and to undertake periodically the review, monitoring and appraisal of the above-mentioned resolutions and recommendations;

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4/ A/45/324.

5/ A/45/629.

7. Emphasizes the urgent need to be responsive to the calls of the Eighth Congress for strengthening the operational aspects of the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to assisting interested countries in developing self-reliant and adequate law enforcement and judicial structures;

8. Urges all entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the regional and interregional institutes on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders and the relevant non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to become actively involved in the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Congress;

9. Also urges the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme and other pertinent organizations to give full support to projects of technical assistance, in particular to developing countries, in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and to encourage technical co-operation among developing countries;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action, as appropriate, the relevant recommendations and policies stemming from the Eighth Congress;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to provide the additional resources required to ensure that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is able to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with its increasing mandates and new tasks recommended by the Eighth United Nations Congress;

12. Further requests the Secretary-General to include, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, programme and resources proposals for long-term resolutions of the problems posed by the implementation of existing mandates and to provide the necessary human and financial resources for the enlargement of advisory services and the expansion of training activities, particularly under section 24 of the regular budget, concerning technical co-operation;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Eighth Congress to Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in order to ensure that it is disseminated as widely as possible, and to strengthen public information activities in this field;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, a report on the measures taken to implement the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.30
1 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 100

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Argentina, Australia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Criminal justice education

The General Assembly,

Aware that one of the main objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice is the continued promotion of a more effective administration of justice, the strengthening of international co-operation in the fight against transnational crime, the observance of human rights and the pursuance of the highest standards of fairness, efficiency, humanity and professional conduct,

Recalling in this context its resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989 in which it expressed its hope that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders would make a major contribution to the solution of problems related to crime prevention and criminal justice,

Noting the views expressed at previous congresses concerning the need for collaboration between criminal justice agencies and educational authorities in the development of crime prevention programmes,

Recognizing that existing approaches to crime prevention and control have not always proved effective,

Calling attention also to its resolution 44/127 of 15 December 1989, designating the year 1990 as International Literacy Year, the aim of which is to eradicate illiteracy in the world,

Bearing in mind its resolution 44/61 of 8 December 1989 on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights,

Convinced that development of public information activities in the field of criminal justice should include the creation and implementation of mechanisms enabling Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other professional criminal justice associations to be familiar with ongoing criminal justice and crime prevention activities in the work of the United Nations,

Mindful that the Eighth United Nations Congress in its resolution 5 of 7 September 1990 on the consolidation of the role of national correspondents in the crime prevention and criminal justice field, resolution 14 of 6 September 1990 on social aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development, resolution 19 of 7 September 1990 on management of criminal justice and development of sentencing policies, draft resolution 3 of 7 September 1990 on the computerization of criminal justice and, finally, resolution 4 of 4 September 1990 1/ on international co-operation and mutual assistance through training programmes and exchange of expertise, made several recommendations for strengthening education activities in the criminal justice field, including better dissemination of information on those activities among interested Member States and other parties,

Mindful also that education has a potential role to play in ameliorating the conditions that give rise to crime and to the consequences of criminality,

Determined that education should play an important role in crime prevention and criminal justice through such means as education for the general awareness of the public, education of the young for crime prevention, education aimed at the total personal development of prisoners and other offenders and continuing education of the criminal justice personnel,

Aware that comprehensive approaches are required for a lasting and systemic impact on criminal justice education with a view to attaining higher standards of fairness, efficiency and professional conduct of criminal justice personnel,

1. Endorses the initiatives made by the Eighth United Nations Congress in the above-mentioned resolutions, which aim at strengthening national and international efforts in criminal justice education, including the increased role of criminal justice education in the activities of Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and control;

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1/ A/CONF.144/28.

2. Invites Member States to review existing education practices in respect of both offenders and personnel in crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. Also invites Member States to involve educational experts, as appropriate, in crime prevention and criminal justice and to encourage related educational research and publications;

4. Further invites Member States to advise criminal justice staff periodically through their professional associations, journals or other publications and records, on United Nations developments relevant to their area of work;

5. Invites all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of criminal justice and crime prevention issues, and encourages all those responsible for criminal law and criminal justice reforms, for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate criminal justice and crime prevention components in their programmes;

6. Also invites Member States to encourage collaboration between criminal justice agencies and educational authorities in the development of crime prevention programmes and to encourage educational authorities to give increased attention to ethical and socialization programmes in their curricula and to other relevant measures referred to in the inventory of comprehensive crime prevention measures submitted to the Eighth Congress; 2/

7. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of increased use of education in crime prevention and criminal justice with a view to preparing a study on the relationship among crime, education and development and of presenting the first results in a progress report to be submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in co-operation with other offices and national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and control, to continue to develop and maintain a list of criminal justice journals and relevant public media programmes, with a view to the dissemination of United Nations information in the field of criminal justice and crime prevention for educational purposes;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of relevant national criminal justice and educational authorities the United Nations standards, norms and other selected recommendations with a view to ensuring their more widespread and systematic dissemination in relevant training and educational programmes;

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2/ A/CONF.144/9.

10. Requests the Secretary-General to develop technical co-operation programmes, including interregional advisory services, with a view to enhancing the role of education in the operation of crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the interdisciplinary nature of such co-operation programmes;

11. Recommends that the Secretary-General should establish, subject to availability of extrabudgetary funds, electronic data bases within the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network which include information on the network of national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and information on educational and training programmes in the criminal justice field with a view to disseminating information to the international criminal justice community more effectively;

12. Invites the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute substantively, logistically and financially to the development of educational programmes within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to the establishing of the above-mentioned data bases;

13. Urges the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to include educational issues in their research and training programmes;

14. Requests the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as the preparatory body for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to keep the matter under review;

15. Recommends that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and preparatory meetings to the Ninth Congress further consider the role of education with a view to facilitating educational approaches in crime prevention and criminal justice.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.31
1 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 95

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORDER

Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, France, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

New international humanitarian order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/136 of 14 December 1981, 37/201 of 18 December 1982, 38/125 of 16 December 1983, 40/126 of 13 December 1985, 42/120 and 42/121 of 7 December 1987 and 43/129 of 8 December 1988 relating to the promotion of a new international humanitarian order,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ and the comments made by various Governments regarding the humanitarian order and the work done in this regard by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues,

Noting the actions being taken by the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system with regard to the humanitarian issues, examined by the Independent Commission, that fall within their respective mandates,

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1/ A/45/524.

Recognizing with concern the continuing need further to strengthen international responses to growing humanitarian challenges and to adjust actions of governmental and non-governmental organizations to new realities in a fast-changing world,

Bearing in mind the importance of creative humanitarian action at both the international as well as the regional and national levels to alleviate human suffering and to promote durable solutions to humanitarian problems,

Convinced of the need for active follow-up to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Independent Commission and of the role being played in this regard by the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues set up for the purpose,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continuing active support to the efforts to promote a new international humanitarian order;

2. Encourages Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues;

3. Invites the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its essential role in following up the work of the Independent Commission;

4. Invites Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to them in order to identify opportunities for future action;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report on the progress made by them to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. Decides to review at its forty-seventh session the question of a new international humanitarian order.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.32
1 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 94

# ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

France, Germany, Japan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America: draft resolution

## Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/132 of 4 December 1986 and 43/123 of 8 December 1988,

Reaffirming the right of States and their people freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems and to determine their laws and regulations,

Recognizing the value of constructive national dialogue on the ways and means by which States can promote the full enjoyment of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others,

Recognizing also in this context the importance of enabling everyone to acquire property, alone or in association with others, by taking practical actions that assist the economic development of developing countries,

Convinced that the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of

Human Rights, 1/ and as reaffirmed in paragraph 4 of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons 2/ and in article 16, paragraph 1 (h) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 3/ is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights and contributes to securing the goals of economic and social development enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that, in the exercise of his or her rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others 4/ and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States,

1. Recognizes that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal, social and State forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human resources by establishing sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

2. Affirms, in accordance with article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that nothing in the Declaration, including the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms proclaimed therein;

3. Considers that further measures may be appropriate at the national level to ensure respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, so as to protect and preserve these rights in relation to various types of property:

(a) Personal property, including the residence of one's self and family;

(b) Economically productive property, including property associated with agriculture, commerce and industry;

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 3447 (XXX).

3/ Resolution 34/180, annex.

4/ A/45/523.

4. Urges States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to provide, where they have not done so, adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, while addressing the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 5/ to consider the means whereby and the degree to which respect for the right to own property alone as well as in association with others contributes to the development of individual liberty and initiative, which serve to foster, strengthen and enhance the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. Decides to consider this question at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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5/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.33
2 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 100

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

# International co-operation in combating organized crime

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Concerned that organized crime has increased in many parts of the world and has become more transnational in character, leading, in particular, to the spread of such negative phenomena as violence, terrorism, corruption and illegal trade in narcotic drugs and, in general, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/70 of 24 May 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/71 of 8 December 1989,

Recalling also that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990, adopted resolutions entitled "Organized crime" and "Prevention and control of organized crime",

Recalling further General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990,

Convinced of the need to strengthen international co-operation in combating organized crime,

Noting with appreciation that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders explored the possibilities and ways of strengthening further international co-operation in combating organized crime and adopted guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime, as well as model treaties relating to it, 1/

1. Urges Member States to give favourable consideration to the implementation of the guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime at both national and international levels;

2. Invites Member States to make available to the Secretary-General, on request, the provisions of their legislation relating to money laundering, the tracing, monitoring and forfeiture of the proceeds of crime and the monitoring of large-scale cash transactions and other measures so that they may be made available to Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in these fields;

3. Requests the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider ways of strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations as well as opinions expressed at and decisions taken by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include activities related to organized crime of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control; 2/

5. Calls upon Member States, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the United Nations in organizing the International Seminar on Organized Crime Control, to be held in Moscow in October 1991.

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1/ See A/CONF.144, chap. IV.C.1.

2/ See E/1990/39.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.34
2 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 95

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORDER

Austria, Bulgaria, France, Jordan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

Promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/121 of 7 December 1987 and 43/130 of 8 December 1988,

Noting that one of the purposes of the United Nations, set forth in its Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ which proclaims, inter alia, that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recalling also that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized,

Mindful of the fact that unresolved humanitarian problems may impede the effective realization of human rights and even lead to violations of these rights,

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

Convinced that solving humanitarian problems requires co-operation and harmonization of actions taken by Governments, international bodies, non-governmental organizations and individuals,

Mindful of the significance of the existing workable system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate humanitarian activities carried out by Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. Calls upon Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations further to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field;

2. Reiterates that international co-operation in the humanitarian field will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among countries and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

3. Notes the need to identify humanitarian problems of the highest priority and to develop a universal strategy of action in the humanitarian field;

4. Invites Governments to promote, within existing mechanisms, regular exchanges of information and of national experience in addressing humanitarian problems;

5. Calls for the broadening of the concept of international co-operation in the humanitarian field through effective bilateral dialogue and activities pertaining to specific humanitarian issues;

6. Encourages the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to international humanitarian activities;

7. Invites all non-governmental organizations concerned with the humanitarian issues examined by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and working with strictly humanitarian motives to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in the report 2/ of the Independent Commission in the context of their policies and actions in the field;

8. Decides to consider this issue at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "New international humanitarian order".

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2/ Winning the Human Race? The Report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (London and New Jersey, Zed Books, Ltd., 1988).

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/45/L.35
2 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 94

# ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Argentina, Australia, Chile, Colombia, Finland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

## Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information are essential to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the resolutions adopted on this subject, in particular its resolutions 43/128 of 8 December 1988 and 44/61 of 8 December 1989, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/73 of 7 March 1990. 1/

Recognizing the catalytic effect of initiatives of the United Nations on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

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1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 (E/1990/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in those endeavours,

Recognizing further that the eradication of illiteracy will further the promotion and protection of human rights,

Believing that the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights is a valuable complement to the activities of the United Nations further to promote and to protect human rights world wide,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of the public information activities in the field of human rights; 2/

2. Reaffirms the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact, and for effective use also to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach wider audiences, with priority being given to children, other young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

3. Urges the Secretariat to take measures to ensure the further production and effective dissemination of human rights information materials, especially those on the basic United Nations human rights instruments and institutions, in national and local languages, in co-operation with regional, national and local organizations as well as with Governments, making full and effective use of the United Nations information centres;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to produce audio-visual materials on human rights issues that could be used as effective tools of information within the framework of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and which would be made available at United Nations information centres and United Nations offices world wide and to report on the progress made to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

5. Encourages the efforts of the Secretariat to establish, within available resources, the collection of basic United Nations information and reference material on human rights and fundamental freedoms at each United Nations information centre;

6. Encourages all Member States to make special efforts to provide, facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the texts of the Universal Declaration

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2/ A/45/590.

of Human Rights, 3/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 4/ and other international conventions, as well as to information and education on the practical ways in which the rights and freedoms enjoyed under those instruments can be exercised;

7. Urges all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues, and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to draw the attention of Member States to the teaching booklet on human rights, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework adaptable to national circumstances for the structuring and development of the teaching of human rights;

9. Notes the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in co-operation with Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the fullest effective deployment of the skills and resources of all concerned units of the Secretariat and to make available, within existing resources, and in particular from the budget of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, adequate funding for developing practical and effective human rights information activities, including those within the programme of the World Campaign;

11. Calls upon the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, which has primary responsibility within the United Nations system in the field of human rights, to co-ordinate the substantive activities of the World Campaign pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the activities of the World Campaign;

12. Calls upon the Department of Public Information, which has primary responsibility for public information activities, to co-ordinate the public information activities of the World Campaign and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote co-ordinated system-wide information activities in the field of human rights;

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3/ Resolution 217 A (III).

4/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

13. Stresses the need for close co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information, inter alia, in the implementation of the aims established for the World Campaign and the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with regard to education for human rights;

14. Requests the Secretariat, in the implementation of the World Campaign, to take advantage, as much as possible, of the collaboration of non-governmental organizations for, inter alia, the dissemination of human rights materials, with a view to increasing universal awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

15. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-seventh session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, to give priority consideration to this question with a view to providing appropriate guidance on the aims and activities of the World Campaign;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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